Lord Palmerston's Ministry is particularly nafortunate in its measures of home policy. Last week the bill about the appellate jurisdiction of the House o' Prers-which virtually was a bill for limitag and regulating the prerogative of the Crown as to the creation of life Peers-was defeated by as to the circums of the Commons; and yesterday the limited hability bil-the stalking horse of the present as salon was like wise thrown out. Suit, as the session is near to its close, Lord Palmenten does not find it necessary to oissolve Parhament. His schenes of foreign policy, which are to be carried during the recess, carsot be combined with the turmou of a general election, since they do not bear an exposure on the hustings. Lord John Rissell's speech on Italy, and Lord Palmers'on's rep'y, show arough of the tendency of the Cabinet, and warrant se to say that the Peninsula might, probably, before the nobib of September, become the scene of grave events, leading to the military occupation of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies by a combined Anglo-Prench army on its return from Turkey. Lord John acknowledged that the Allies still owe the consideration agreed upon beforehand for the services performed by Sardin's in the late Russian war. On the other hand, noisedy can object to the simple observations of Di-raeli, that if changes are to be made in Italy, they cannot efficaciously be carried but by a war against Austria, which is now the ally of England and France, while it is wicked and unprincipled to stir up the Italians to revolution if there is no intention to support the insurrection. tion with all the might of England and France.
The true solution of Lord Palmerston's policy is, that he does not care at all about ftalian unity Italian Freedom, but that he aids and abets Napoleon's Muratist schemes in Naples, and would like to be able to give Modena or Parma or Sicily to the King of Sardinia.

The Central American question, at least as far

as Ruatan and the Bay Islands are concerned, will seen be settled. About three months back I wrote you that Lord Clarendon, at the proposition of an emment American gentleman connected with Hondurss, agreed to enter into direct negoriations with the Republic of Honduras, without the interference of the United States Now that the Republic has sent an Envoy to Europe with all the ne cessary powers, you may be certain that England will relinquish its claim to the Bay Islands with a show of magosnimity, totally ignoring, or perhaps even openly repudiating, any pretension of the United States Cabinet to be the guardian of Central America; for according to the English lawyers, the territorial of the Bulwer-Clayton Treaty were altogether de jure tertii, and therefore could u t enange, invalidate, nor establish any title in Central America Should Watker be able to maintain himself firmly in Nicaragua, and to give some proofs of stability, then the Mosquito question might be settled in the same way, by direct negotiation with Nataragua but without any interference of the United States. The English Cabinet is determined not to acknowledge the goard anship of the United States over any territory or State not within the boundaries of the Great Republic, and believe that the Bu wer-Clayton Treaty, by countenancing such a protectorabip, was a great diplomatic blunder.

The squabble about the connivance of the Cabi-

net at the escape of James Sadleir promises to be rich and racy, and disclosures not very creditable to the Irisa Administra ion are likely to coze out of the discussion. After the preliminary skirmish of Friday night, we might be prepared for two grand battle nights in Parliament, which can-not but discretit the Government by showing the means of corruption by which the Irish majority in the House favorable to the Administration has

The affairs of Spain are approaching to a crisis. The Commission inquiring into the acts of the Queen Mother and ex-Regent Maria Christins, presented its report to the Cortes just before their adjustment. She is charged with having forfeited be benefit of the will of King Ferdinand, either by an indecent and hasty marriage to Schor Mu hoz, three months after the death of the King her husbane, or if the marriage could not be proved, by giving birth to a host of illegitimate children. In either case she has forfeited her claim to the Regency, She is besides charged with the thef of the royal jewels; with the whiful and premedi-ates destruction of the inventories of the royal property; with using her position for swindling jobs in railways, canals, &c. in order to enrich her problematic second hu-band, subsequently raised to the rank of Duke, and with aiding and abetting the fillibustering expedition of Genera Flores, who was to conquer a throne in South America for the sons of Muñoz. The report is to be discussed by the Cortes as soon as they meet again. Accordingly, in order to prevent disrepu again. Accordingly, the dignity of royalty and exposing the deep immorality of the royal races of Europe, a revolution becomes indispensable, beginning with the dismissal of Espartero and ending with the dict torship either of O'lonnell or of Narvaez. Espartero though in public affairs always a friend of compromises and half measures is a thorough hater in his own cause, and therefore wishes to destroy the reputa-tion of Maria Christina, who had humiliated and cruelly used him. So long as he was at the head stifle the inquest To overturn him became the most important duty of the men of "Law and Order" all over Europe, and expensely Government Christina could not hope to all over Europe, and especially of the Roman Catholic elergy By dint of money, spent by bishops, disturbances and riots were created in the Spanish provinces, which were denounced as Socialist and Communistic outbreaks, and imputed to Espartero's leaning toward the Progresistas. He was assailed by the French Press as a Republiesn in disguise, and the foreign diplomatists at Madrid countenanced every intrigue a sinst him. The old man, weary of such attacks, resigned at last, and O'Donnell, the enemy of the Progresiatas, is now at the head of affairs. He will soon be supplanted by Narvaez and the Polaccos unless ds himself to Christina's intrigues, dissolves

Spain, the country never will enjoy peace and in-ternal reforms. The Emperor of Austria has been disappointed in his hopes of getting a son and heir—the Sm-press having given birth to a female child There is a rumor of amnestics, restitution of confiscated estates, &c.; but it is not at all probable the am nesty will be a copy of the French and Russian

the Cortes, and overturns the new Constitution.

As long as Christina lives, who is the evil genius of

measures which were called by that name.

The Republicans of Europe have hailed the nomi-Fremont with the most lively sympathy The organ of Mazzini and Victor Hugo, the "L'Homme," most unmercifully analyzes the plat-form of Cincinnati, and exposes the shallowness of Buchanan and the impudence of Donglas, who is really a libel on Democracy and fully deserves the nickonme of the " Little Gant;" for what can "httle giant" mean but a man intellectually merally and physically a dwarf, but talking big gia actic in pretension—similar to a Colossus only because he is inflated! I hope that Fremout, the man who is really great, and of sterling value, and known for his actions, not for his words, will succeed in the struggle of Freedom against self-ianness, barbarism and Slavery.

A. P. C.

A WORD FOR WOMEN.

From Pac Leadon Dady News.
Whether we read the French or the English paper. Whether we read the French or the English papers just now, we find our attention painfully drawn toward a subject on which our French brethren are more plain-spoken than Englishmen have as yet ventured to be—the fa hionable follies of women. The spectacles seen from day to day in Paris—the proofs of the hight of fashionable fully and the depth of domestic offense to which women are led by the peculiar inidences of French life under the present regenerare such as to justify the prese in speaking out as it perhaps never old before; and we are sure that name or the present and a superscalar. have seen any of the recent festivals in our own by, or have read the report of the meeting of the Early Clo ing Association at Exeter Hall last Friday, without feeling that the duty of journalists is the

sme here as scross the Channel-to address we some here as across the Channel—to address words of remonstrance to women, as rational belogs, and endowed with hearts as well as brains, on the oppression they are exercising—the cruelty they inflict on everybody about them—by the selds and hi leads on everybody about them—by the selds and hi leads folly of their mode of cress. If any lady who may read what we have to say will not take our word for it that she, with perhaps a rad call good nature and certified good taste, is making half a-dozen people wretched, and ret dering herselt ridiculous to her posterity, by her participation in the foldies of the day, let her simply take the facts of the case to heart, and ponder them for herself. What we ask from every woman, from the lady on the throns to the shop-ke-per's wife, is to look where she stands in this summer of 1856, and consider whether she is answerable for any of the misery laid open with preparations accuracy at the mesting of last Friday.

We are ready to admit that the French case is, at

s are ready to admit that the French case is, at We are ready to admit that the French case is, at the present mement, worse than the Euclish one, there are reasons why it should be so. The higher classes of women are, malicivilized countries, surject to the perils of casus. It is a plain and acknowledged inct that rich women, like single women, have not enough to co-not enough of imperative, natural and requiar occupation of mind, body and heart, like the mothers of families in middle life, for whose duties and pleasures the day is too short. During the period of comparative free government in France, while thought, action, and speech were feen, as defore men a focture a had recovered from the drain of the wars of Napoteon French women might be regarded as among the first of their sex. Their working qualities were well brought out; and never were such women of Dusines reen. In those days English residents in Paris were struck by the efficiency of women as m-rehants, shopkeners, clerks, and recreatures, as well as in the ordinary objections of female inductor in England. In nary directions of female indu-try in England. In those days the dress of French women was presend by every person of taste. Rational in make, moderate in quantity, economical in quality, while singularly be-coming, the dress of French women was the envy of English and American ladies, whose faculty in that di-rection was less cultivated and refined. Now, under rection was less cultivated and refined. Now, under the existing despotism, the state of things is meanifully charged. The fearful repress on of ment, of action, and of speech, under which the French people are now labeling, induces social and meral disease; and the existing canus of Pausian life is breeding vice and folly to an extent and with a rapidity alaming to the last degree. Our opinion of the kind and degree of speculation at the Bourse is well known to our readers. Not a few of them are probably aware test the tempration to gambling thus offered has reised the peace of thousands of households in Paris. The infection has spread down to the families of small shopk-speers and artisans; and the money which surall shock epers and artisans; and the money which the bard-working husband has earned for the co-thy daily food of his bon-chood is thrown away by the wife at the Bourse. It is no uncommon thing for women to go to the great, noisy, exciting scene, in mea's clutter, and there snamelessly and shamefully to bet or speculate away the very means of their children's or speculate away the very means of their culdren's lives. We have most of us witnessed, once or twice in our lives, the agony of a hu hand or father whose wife or caughter has fallen under the temptation of drit k, or of railway gambling, or of betting on the race-course; and we can never forget the borrors of the pa wning of nonschold property, the dismay of the family, the wrath of the servants, and the hopeless, helpless embarras-menter of the head of the family—whether he be a peer or a shop keeper. Such spects cless are now, on a studien, common in Paris. When we consider how much more forturate are the conditions of life in Eegland, we flight regard the Paris case as a far-off horror which can nover concern us, but for the paintal truth that the kinotee Free of felly—that of outrage assextravagance. n ver concern us, but for the panful truth that the kinores Free co felly—that of outrageous extravagance in Gress—has caught us like a maignant fever. The hedeous mode of dress which incumeers the lightest, deforms the tainest, makes the plain woman ugly, e ugly and beauti ul alike gotesque, has been adopt

deforms the tainest, makes the plain woman ugly, and the ugly and beautiful alikeg of esque, has been adopted by the lacies of Eugla dimerely because it came from France; and, if no, a yet more vicious mode may be impurted for the same reason. As far as we know or can learn, nobody justifies the existing fashion in driss—hobody ikes it, yet everybody accors it. It is unbecoming: It is expensive; it is moneyment; it has no one receme endation; yet it must be adopted, be ause it is the rage in Paris.

We might invite our lady readers to look at a Paris interior or two that we could show them—pictures which would make them reduce their skirts by one hall, and retrench their floances ellogether, talke ham that such things should be suffered through their fault; but we need not go so far. The case of the English cressmakers and nall iners ought to be enough to move any Englishwomen's heart. If on a subject so serious we might cast aside the ordinary reticence of manly speech toward female foily, we could not but wonder how it is that the Reports of 1842 on the condition of dresmakers and milliners can have had so fit the effect as trey appear to have had in inducing the simple considerable to affording time to needlewomen. After the clear disclosures nade of the consequences of lad es being in a hurry, it is astonishing that laties do not give their orders in time. They know, or might know, that the poor young women women they cause to be overworked have their retrous system ruined for lafe, or go blind, or become leaste, or die, and yet cur fine lacies persist in ordering dreses loaded yet cur fine incies persist in ordering dreses loaded yet cur fine incies persist in ordering dreses loaded. to be overworked have their is rvous system rained for fife, or go blind, or become least, or die; and yet cur fine lacies persist in ordering dresses loaded with unnecessary work, and in g-ving the smallest conceivable time for the making. Laures who have imagination enough to read poetry must be abe to cone ive what it is that they subject their dependents cone ive what it is to it all day in a cramped position, in heat and a confined air performing a mechanical movement which strains the eyes and is singularly trying to the nerves—to sit had to be roused from a hasty and feverich sleep to pass just such another day; and then, when the brain fails, to be plied with potter or strong green tea, and more heat and more with to keep the between mechanic color. One nght to keep the homan mechanism going. would have thought that hearts that can melt at the wors of the Ristorians the Piccolumni would have bronch from inflicting blindness and insanty, disease and death, on somen whose lot it is to earn their and death, on women whose lot it is to earn their brief. But it appears that the imagination, or the heart, or comething else, is weaker in the I dies of our aristocray than we had supposed; for the evit, so often expessed, continues. It has this season reached a cruel hight. What can be done?

Is it not possible to rouse our country women to a serie of their doings and their duty by some suggestions such as even we, though stancing a oof from the whirl of fashion, might make? Could not toe first lady in the least he imposed to sarrifice the lesser inter-

the land be inqueed to sacrifice the lesser inter lady in the land be induced to sacrifice the lesser inter-cels of the mode to the greater object of the lives and beach of many thousands of dres-makers? Could not the fountain of all observance check overflow in any given drection! Could not the Queen lear all other ladies to dress as rationally as they certainly will in some uture change of fashion, and to be as considerate and benevoing the ordering their dress as in bestowing their aims! This is one suggestion. Another is this: The fine ladies, toe firest dressers in London, stowing their aims? This is one suggestion. Another is this: The fine hedder to efficie the exercise London crowded last weak to greet the return of the Guard from the East. How do they propose to meet and he returning from the same quarter—clorence Nightingshiftlew can they lookher in the face if they think, as others will be thinking, of the money they have squander ed, the brains and eyes they have worn out, for their own adulgence, the fevers they have encouraged and the coffins they have sent to the cemetery, while she-a fashomable lady by birth and tearing—has be-spending her at xious days and nights of watching, in raning up sufferers from the sick bed and the grave. If our fine ladies have been went to consider that there were two sorts of women—themselves who dress, and poor gule who toll to dress them—will they not now the translation of the translation of the sorts. poor gule who toll to dress them—will they not now be reminded that there is another order of women—reither poor and hamble like the needlewomen, nor five one and hanghty like the needlewomen's oppressors, but with the best claims of both? In remement and intellectual rank the women of whom Florence Nightingale is the exponent are at less equal to the highest class in London; while in the virtues and privilege of toil they are not surpassed by those who work for their bread. The fine ladies think the needle women variety, though many of them hat pen to be daughers of professional men, and all persons of genuine enlighter in at think five does women, who have rusted to any extreme of the mode, variety in the light at women. It extreme of the mode, vulgar in the high at sense. It may be suggested to these that the way is open to a station high ab we vulgarity—1 mode of life marked out by good sense, justice, and humanity. When they have on erged from the vulgarity of extravagance and extremer, and put in their claim for rue refinement they will cense to be subjects for a Charivari, they will attain a new rank in society, and the poor dressm kee will have that Saturday h licky, and highly and Sun

will lave that Saturany helicay, and nightly and Suchasy rest, which it is the disgrace of our cythsation not to have a care to them long ago.

One more suggestion. We have recently done on best to support and promote that reform in the laws regarding women, which our law reformers and the Legislatine ado it to be required by justice. That reform proposes, among other things, to give to married won en the disposal of the fruits of their own industry, and of their nierited property, while leaving the open to corresponding hisblities. By such an a rangement, as by some already existing, the college charac-One more suggestion. We have recently done our best to support and promote that reform in the laws regarding women, which our law reformers and the Legislature add it to be required by justice. That reform proposes, among other things, to give to married women the disposal of the fruits of their own industry, and of their neerited property, while leaving them open to corresponding labilities. By such an a rangement, as by some already existing, the cutizen character is recognized in women. Certain powers as well as triplied society, and in proportion to her use of those powers and her exerces of the corresponding outles are her privileges likely to be enlarged, and her wrongs and restrictions redressed. At the very time that we are striving to obtain justice for this half of society, some of our best men and most courteous gentlemen are standing up at a public meeting, and, on the warrant of irresitible evidence, charging a large class of English ladies with oppression. So little fit are the women of that class for citizenship that they use such power as they have to oppress. We will say no more toan this; that such as proportion of weakness and leavily is a poor encouragement to the bodors of political power to specific and the substitution of weakness and leavily is a poor encouragement to the bodors of political power to specific and the substitution of weakness and leavily is a poor encouragement to the bodors of political power to the courtes and the properties.

amend the rocial status of women. Happily, the bulk of the women of England are not fashionable; and what we have to do is to take care—and to let them know that we take care—that no hight of caprice and no breadth of extravagance hides from notice and sympathy the wrongs and sufferings of the victims of vanity, idleners, and pride.

FRENCH POPULATION STATISTICS.

The Paris Presse has han two consecutive articles, extremely curious, upon the state of the population in France, both of which are based upon the report of M. de Watteville, Director of the Establishments of Benevelet ce to the Minister of the Interior. In this report the number, not only of births and deaths generally, is examined, but their proportion is studied, and that of the births of illegitimate children to the deaths by intenticide is compared. The period under consideration is that from 1826 to 1853 Now, to begin with, here are the figures relative to the meresse of popula-FRENCH POPULATION STATISTICS. bere are the figures relative to the increase of popula-tion generally. In 1826 the sum total of population in France was 31,851,545 souls; in 1853, it was 35,781,628. There had therefore been, in 28 years, an increase of 3,930,083 souls. During all this time the number of buttle has amounted to 27 145 528, and that of the de-ths to 23,175 257; consequently, as the writer of the Presse ob rives, the increase of population ought to have been 3,970,171 souls, instead of 3,930,083; but tree 40,000 mls-ing individuals orrespond merely to these wio, within these 28 years, have left France and cied in foreign countries. This a one would suffice to prove now little the Frenchman is tempted out of his prove how hatle the Frenchman is tempted date of the own land. Oddly enough, however, the number of deaths of foreigners in France is adequate to the num-ber of deaths of Frenchmen in foreign parts; the aver-age of the former being 1,600 a year, and of the latter

in 79 departments the population has increased; smeng otters, in the Rhone and the Seine, the increase has been in a ratio of 33 per cent, and in the Bauches-ou Bhone, the Loire, and Corsica in that of 25 per cent. on-Phone, the Loire, and Coraira in that of as per cause. In seven departments population has absolutely diminished: in the Bass a Alpes. Calvalos, Cantal, Euro, Geis, Marche, and Taniet-Garonie. Surange it is that in that fat and plenteous Normandy this decrease should be exident. In the Orne (also a part of Normandy) M. de Watteville's report marks only an increase of one seventy-ninth, or, as he expresses it, "a recative result."

reserved one seventy-mind, or, as a expected of regarity result."

The increase upon the complete population is cartantly not attributable to the greater i umber of births within the last few years, but to the more protracted priod of metridual existence; consequently to the better and health er condition of he population. Here is the rest, From 1829, to 1831, the amount of births. p riod of marvidual existence; consequency to the better and healther condition of the population. Here is the priof: From 1826 to 1839, the amount of births was 13,299 727 upon a population of 32,652,129 souls; while from 1840 to 1853 (the other half of the 28 years), it was only 13,545 801 upon a population of 35,401,761 souls; producing a result, as is visible, of 53,926 births less than in the first 13 years; and a total of 2,750 632 souls more in the entre population. This is inquesticiably a proof in favor of the improved cendrician of the population. So far we see only, as it were, the physical side of the question. If we examine the moral side of it, the results are less satisfactory. The amount of illegitimate births is 70,150 (upon an average) per an una, making about one natural child for every 13 legitimate calidren. In 1553 (the year when most illegitimate births took place), they bore the proportion of 1 to 12; and in 1845, the year when fewest are to be consted, they are 1 to 14.

To the question of megian ate birth are infanately attacked three others—those of deserted children, still born children, and children assassinated after birth. Let us take the first, the category of deserted children, in 28 years (from 1826 to 1853) the

birth Let us take the first, the category of de-rerted children: In 28 years (from 1826 to 1853) the total trumber of these unfortunates had been 838,420, or 29,943 a year! One child abandoned on every 32

A certain diminution in the number of children de terried (when compared to the increase of conduction) has been distinctly visible within the last 15 or 20 y are, and it is to be ascribed only to the assistance afforced in 66 departments of France by the Administration to

unnaried nothers.

But if there is a diminution on abandonment of chileren, there is a certain increase on infanticide; from 1826 to 1832 it was calculated that there was one is far being out of 10 000 odd births; from 1833 to 1839, ore upon 8,000 odd; from 1840 to 1846, one upon 6,000 odd; and from 1847 to 1853, one upon 5,000 odd. A fearful progression, and, as M. de Wastevije says, "provig, in fact, that in 28 years the awful crime

One thing that is not to be disputed is that, in all de-One thing that is not to be displaced is that, in an de-partments where large centers of population exist, child marder is least frequent; and it is most frequent in pastoral or agricultural departments. This is not entirely to be ascribed to the less civilized instincts so remarkable in the inbabitants of the rural districts of France; it comes childly from the ampler means of conceament of crime in large towns, and from the fewer incitements to it owing to the greater indulgence above to the westerled meters, who, in country dis-

them to the weetched mether, who, in country dis-tices is irrevocably condemned to perpetual hame. It is incontestable that the increase of population in Finnes is entirely owing to the diamiated frequency of deaths; not to the greater frequency of births. This proves a certain digine of aminioration in the route a condition, which cally as regards physical prople a certain degree of amelioration in the people a cendition, principally as regards physical health. At the rame time, the degre-ration of their moral and intellectual state is proved by the constant increase of infanticide. M de Watteville says, "Districts is the one great cause of all crime, but above "ail, the crime of child-murder."

COMMENCEMENT AT YALE.

NEW-HAVEN, Tuesday morning, July 29, 1856. The enthusiastic interest with which the graduates

of Yale College regard their Alma Mater is already evinced in the large number who have assembled fro a all portions of the land to celebrate the Oce Handred and Fifty sixth Commencement. Yesterday and to day the Library and other public buildings have been visited by many graduates and friends of the Coll-ge of Yale, and by not a few young gentlen en "expect-'ing to enter college," who, under the anspices of dienterested sophomores, are seeing the lious, espe-cially the Society Halls; or, under the guardianship of anxious fathers and grave teachers, are inquiring for the Beard of Examiners, or for boarding houses, if the long and anxious y expected ordeal has been successfully passed

There are not many marked changes in the college buildings which have occurred within the past few years. The Cabinet of Minerals, the finest in this country, has been newly arranged under the direction of I'ref Dana. The room formerly occupied by the Callionea Library has been refitted and is now occupied by the L brary of the German Theologian, Prof. Philo of Hatle, lately bought by the Co lege and by the Library of the American Oriental Society. These are the most noteworthy of the recent alterations.

I have already reported the Baccalaureate Sermon of Prof. Figure on sunday afternoon. Since then the examinations for ach ission to college, have gone forward, rearly seventy having passed successfully, and as only about one half of the whole number usually apply for Ameliation before vacation, it is possible that he class of 1860 will even be more numerous than the last class, which was in commonly large, num-

bering one hundred and this four.

The students alreacy in Coilege having no studies to occupy them between the examinations and Commencement Day, have amused themselves and a large

number of spectators this morning, by a regarts in the Bey, tearly in front of the Pavillon Hotel. To mornow nearing, the annual meeting of the Alumni will be held in the Graduates' Hall. Among the ex-truses of that occasion obtuary notices are test of all the graduates of the College who have died within the year. By the kindness of E. C. Herrick, eq. under whose direction these notices are prepared, I am able to send you the following list:

Received Alaman of Yale College, deceased in the

Name Pioce and Time. Age.

Name Payen Williston, E. whamp's, Mass. Jan. 30, '56, .22 is bettern. New Haven, Ct., Mar. 4, '56, .82 is bettern. New Haven, Ct., Apr. 19, '56, .55 is Patnam Marietta. 0, Mar. 31, '56, .97 rott Fowler. Stockholder, Mass., April. 56, 80 core Strong. Lawrence Co., U. F. b. '55, .75 Janes E. b. Graft en. Lora vice. O. May 3, '56 78 in Steddard. Seymour Nov. 23, '56, 18 in Steddard. Norwich Ct., Stay 18, '55, .76 Hawrey, Aron, Ct., March 8, '56, .75 year 1855-56. 

The Triennial Catalogue of the College is to be published, according to costum, on Thursday morning. In advance of its appearance I send you the following

The whole number of persons who have received Depress at Yale College is 7,896, of whom 6,497 have been graduated Bachelors of A ts; 3,186 of the latter are still supposed to be living; 1,661 of the Bachelors of Arts have become ministers of the Gospel, of whom

741 are still hving.

The College has conferred the degree of Bachelor of Philesophy on 26 persons; that of Bachelor of Law on 70, of whom 69 are living; of Doctors of M dicine on 571, of whom 450 are living. I has conferred honorary and ad cundem degrees on 732, of whom 284 still live.

and ad cundem degrees on 732, of whom 284 still five.

This evening is the appointed time for the "Concio ad Clerum," at d for the Oration and Poem before the Alpha Delta Phi. The subject of the Concio, "The Second Coming of Christ, "was selected by the General Association of Connecticut at its meeting in 1855. The preacher, the Rev. Mr. Jones of Southington, was elected by the General Association in June last, upon the nomination of the District Association, of which he is a member.

The Sermon was delivered in the North Church, to at intelligent and ince, many of whom were clergymen.

At the same hour with the Con io the annual neet
irg of the Alpha Delta Phi Society was held in the
College street Church. This Soci ty has bisacces, or
Chapters, in most of the prominent Colleges of this
country, delegates from which are present upon this

The orator of the evening was Rev. Jos. P. Thomp-The orator of the evening was Rev. Jos. P. Thompton, D. D., of New York, who delivered an address of great elegance and force. It was admirably adapted to the occasion and was listened to with profound attention, both by the Society and a large number of their friends, who were assembled with them.

The style of the address was manly, its thoughts elevated and its general effect remarkably happy.

The orator, after a graceful allusion to the two-fold boner which had been conferred upon him, in the office of President to the Society and the appointment of

of President of the Society and the appointment of Orator, referred to the organ zation of the Yale Chappier, twenty years ago, by a band of cyal sons honoring the authority and curricalum of the Collage, but seeking a more generous siterary culture than the routine of catalogue studies could afford. This suggested his subject, "Literary Culture for Educated Mee."

The phrase, he said, liberal education is technically The phrase, he said, liberal education is technically applied to our collegiste and professional course of instruction. By literary culture is meant that refluement in letters which is in super-position to these. This extra collegiste and extra professional culture of the mild, is recommended alike by its latensic excellence and its positive advantages.

At the foundation of this aesthetic culture is Language not in its dry grammatical form and critical araiyses, but in its genius and life as the incarnation of mired.

After an a lusion to a dry method of instruction in the larguages too often pursued in our colleges, the speaker referred in contrast to the living instructions of the celebrated Arnold, and then remarked that language could not be learned mechanically. It is mu guage could not be learned mechanically. It is mainly by con meneing with the great masters of speech; by conversing not only with the Muses on Mount Parnas-sus, but also with the elder Muse of our native tongue, that we become in our measure partakers of their di-vine speech. An hour's conversation with Dr. Johnson were worth more than a whole day's perusal of his

dictionary.

The second element in a generous culture is History Histry, like language, has an outer shell and an in-terior life. One may cram his memory with names and dates, and yet know nothing of that underlying spirit

detes, and yet know nothing of the university specification which makes it our monitor and guice. For a just conception of the digrity of distory as a science we received to the statistical but the philosophical method. Thirdly: The culture of which we speak were incomplete without some regard for the achietic aspects of Science. Not a merely actistic cultivation of the interest of Science. of Science. Not a merely actions controlled to sciences, for nowhere is dilectrateism more detectable. But depairing as we must of bee ming professate in every so ence, set us have faith in the masters and enter into the fruits of their labors. We may love art without aspiring to be artists; and we draw a generous culture from the manifold wood as of science without aspiring to that knowledge which is science itself. No man can be well informed who does not keep pages. with its discoveries and maintain a general acquaits snce with its results. If we cannot carry Dana's min-eralogy with us as a daily companion, let us at least keep it as a book to swear by, when we enter the great area-

na of nature.

The Nester of Science in this i stitution (Prof. Sillimat) was went to advise his pupils to carry with them a pocket-han mer and a visi of and to test minerals in their daily watks. Good advice this for the rural districts; but, in the toil and heat of a city, one cannot

their daily walks. Good advice this for the fairs as tricts; but, in the toil and heat of a city, one cannot stop to pay with a pocket-learnier, or chip paving-stores. And when one steads away to see the gargeens espera of Spring, or the rich drappery of Navare in the Micromer Night's Dream, it were surely nogallant to throw vitriel upon her lady-hip to test the texture of her vestments.

The culture of which we speak commends itself to us as a matter of pure erjoyment. When the magnificent periods of Chilmers some cell the praises of the microscope, Sawney stood agape and wondered what good cannot come of preaching Science. But now that Ehrenberg has detected a rail way robber of specie by bringing the microscope to bear upon the keg of sand substituted for the keg of silver. Sawney begins to enjoy the microscope; and even Wall treet night enjoy a lecture upon the laws of chemical combination, now that Scropyan employs them to make bank notes that cannot be competicited. The calture which commends itself for the joy it brings to the inner spirit, is hardly less valuable for the firsth it gives to the mind in its outward phases and with this dish there is secured to the educated man a higher dignity and usefulness in his professional sphere.

hese in his professional sphere.

In corclu too, the orator remarked that it is not the least of the benefits of such culture that it units all who attain to it in a broth-rhood of Letters. The awyer, the physician and the divice, when meeting as streated mer, do it not to discuss dry bones, whether the human skeleton, of legal precedent, or of dog-stic symbols. Foreaking their private professional brenies, they enter the great hall of many alcoves, ithrenies, they enter the great bail of many alcoves, which they possess in common, and whose keepers are at the bitting of every guest. Into this hall, away from whatever is distinctive and professional, where Philosophy and Poetry and History and Art tave each Philecophy and Poetry and History and Art have each a shrine, jet whose upspringing arches terminate in the grand central done we have this evening entered. Lorg may the elegant and stately structure stand, its interfacing pillars be the symbol of fractingly, be truth the keystone that unites them all, and sign within the done let us reverently write the name of God.

The orator having concluded his elequent address, of which it is in possible to give you a just idea within the limits of a single letter, the Poet of the evening, the Rev. Edwin Johnson of Jacksonville, Ill., was interesting to the accinery. He was head with much

e Rev. Edwin Johnson of Jackson the described of the audience. He was head with much leasure, not only by the members of his own close, to e Poet he was at the time of the r graduation, but by the wrole Society.

The introduction of the Poem is a playful description

of the feelings of a gracuate on revisiting College scree, a welc me to the members of the Society, and an apology for the lack of inspiration in the perform-since, on the ground that

"The prairie on dulating far has other uses
That such as serve to lure Apollo and the Musea."
The Poem proper is an attempt to set forth the true

The Poem proper is an attempt to set forth the true and Christian conception of Life, in contrast with the initiality open and the Epicurean view of it.

A young man is observed dreaming in the fields. The spirit of Missimhropy approaches, and sings in companing notes of the vanity and deceitfulness of life spent in society, advising a retirement to solutude, and the caim study of books and Nature.

Next appears a vision of Pleasure, in the form of faittee during on the sware, and singing in this study.

" Dreamer! wake and join our dan Dance and revel while you may; All too fast the right advances. Parce and revel while the day.

Round and round in many measure. Chose the natures as they fly! Ring rig out the notes of phoaute. This the listering heavens reply.

The youth is next borne in his dreams to the city of Athers in the days of her glory. In the Agora, among the multitude met for gossip and for various amusethe nonlitude net for gossip and for various amuse ment, he disserns the philosophers of rival schools—to ment, he case can the photosophers of fivel schools—the Stoics side Epicureaus; and in the midst of these the Apostle Paul, who, after they have debated their therics respecting a wise use of life, enumaistes in their hearing the truths of God, Innocatalry and Humanity, deducing thence that true photosophy of which he was himself the cloquent teacher, not only, but the noble eximpler. which he was himself the cloquent teacher, not only, but the noble exemplar.

Toward the close of the Poem occur some lines in

allusion to the recluse poet Percival, whose former rescence was New-Haven, but who died recently while conducting the geological survey of Wisconsin

He sleeps beneath the prairie sod;
The prairie fi. were his grave will cover
His spirit has returned to God,
The Day-Dream of his life is over.

His songs wherein all toruses were blended, As in the wendrous mocking-bird, Upon our sphere forever ended— Only their echo how is beard.

Science he loved, and loved her well; He seved clong her paths to wander. He loved with Nature dear to dwell, And all her mystic love to ponder. He climbed with sure and evger feet. The rouged hight where others fall Ecles ce and Sorg and Learning week Beside the grave of Pancival.

Fall well do we that form remember, That fitted somet mes to and fro,
Like some por bird in bleak December
Astray smid the driving snow. The mighty current, fit to bear high strategies from and to land, The devent drank—and buried there Bright stores beneath the barren s

The conclusion is a call to devote life to the great ends of Christian love. WEDNESDAY MORNING, July 30.

The exercises of the day commenced at 8 o'clock this morning with the business meeting of the Phi Beta Kapps, Prof. Thomas A. Thacher, President, in the chair. The Society elected the Hon Charles Summer of Boston, orator, and Prof. C C Felton of Cambridge, substitute, for the year ensuing. W. C. Cambridge, substitute, for the year ensuing. W. C. Bryant, etq., of New York, was elected poet, and Francis M. Finch, etq., of Ithaca, N. Y., substitute. The only other business of importance was a vote to request the Faculty of the College to insert, each year in the Annual Catalogue, the names of those was have been chosen memous of the Society during the

year in the Annual Catalogue, where have been chosen members of the Society during the pie eding twelve member.

At 9 o'clock the Alumni met in Alumni Hall, where the Hon John A. Rockwell of Norwich, Conn., (Cass of 1821) was called to the Chair. Prayer was offered by the Rev. M. Bacger, D. D., of New-York, after which the annual record of graduates who have died ouring the past year was read by the Rev. S. W. S. Dutton. This roord, of which a synopsis was sent you yestercay, has been prepared this year, as hereto-fore, under the direction of E. C. Herrick, esq., Libration of the College.

The first speaker was Prof. Benjamin Silliman, of the Class of 1796 who, at the advanced sge of 77 retains all the freshress and vigor of a young man. He stoke briefly in reference to his own Cass. Of the wole namber who graduated sixty years ago (34), nice only remain.

whose himself was graded.

In the list of the crad of the past year were found the names of Dr. Percival and Lucius C. Duncan, of New Orleans; and Prof Olmsted was called upon to speak a few words of culogy. He thought he was not going too far in saying that Dr. Percival, at the time of this craft, was the most learned man in the constry. going too far in saying that Dr. Percival, at the time of his ceath, was the most learned man in the constry. He had by nature a most gifted mind, presenting a rare combination of brilliant imagination with profound intellect, such as Kepler Newton, Davy, and Humbolot have displayed. He was of varied erudition; his poetic talent was but part of his powers. He made uncommon attainments to Medicine and Chemistry, was unrivaled in Philology, and had harily a superior in Prysical Science. Mr. Dancan was spoken of ss a han of warm hear, of great affect on for friends, and of strong attachment to his Alma Mater, which had received memorials from him from almost every place which he visited abroad.

which he visited abroad.

The next speaker was the Hon Henry W Taylor of Catandargue, representing the class of 1816. He adverted in humoreus terms to the exclusiveness of New-Eaglanders in refusing that title to men, who in their wanderings had gone west of Byran River; and said that though he had said that though he had wandered far from his native S ate, he still claim et to be a New Englander, and in defense of his claim cived the original charter of Connectiont, whi h described its territory as extending from the Atistic Ocean o the South Sea, and which of course was intended to include the Western States. He said, moreover, that in a Universal Geography, publimoreover, that in a Universal Geography, published in Lendon in 1789 (and those who christeaed the country ought to know boundaries), New-England was a presented as bounded on the north-east by Novum Bigua, on the south-west by Novum Bigua, and on the two other sides by the sea and woods! New as often as the woods have been cut down New England, pees used of an expansive power, has gone West until now it reaches Kansas. Where Novum Biguar was be round not pretend to say, but it might be the British dominions. Volum Belgium was represented as being inhabited by Hollanders, and was trobably south of 36-30°. And New-England was probably south of 36° 30°. And New-England was doubtles limited by the Rocky Monnains. It could not incline California for that is not bounded on the west by the winds, and because all its wealth lies a few feet below the soil, whereas the wealth of New-England, being in its men, was a veral feet above the

The next speaker was Mr. Williams in of Tennessee the Bell speace was all. Analism of technical colors of 1821) who spoke with fraternal greetings, of pleasant recollections of the past, and of the sympathes of this common brothenood. He represented him elf as a Union man, opposed alike to the first part of the South and the functions of the North.

Bi bop Clarke of Rhode Island (class of 1831), spoke of the feeling of awe with a hica he looked upon his claimstructure and his vererable claimates. Those track is seemed not to have advanced in years, but hi class nates had grown old. Twenty-five years had put the world forward more than any twenty-five which preceded it. They had seemed the beginning of mighty changes, the seeds of which had been sown The Rev. John G. Atterbury of the same class said

they had come to celebrate their demi-semi-centennial and take their first degree in antiquity. He continued in a ne playful remarks to allude to the changes which time had wrought in the personal appearance of the classification. He was tollowed by Mr. Wip. Watson Andrews and

Ju ge Williams of Detroit, of the same class; by Mc Thungson of Kentucky and Mr. Scarborough of the class of 1836 and by Mesers. Kellogg, Kingsbury, and The Alumn then went in procession from the Gradu-

stes' Halt to the North Church, where an address was delivered by Prof James D. Dana, formerly Geologist of the Wilkes Exploring Expedition, and now Siliman Professor of Geology and Natural History in Yale

College.

The discourse bought prominently before the assemhad graduates a project which has been for some the past intertained in New-Heven for expanding and rome extent reorganizes the School of Science, which was commerced in 1816, under the Department of Philorophy and the Aris.

The school has benefatore given instruction in Chemistry and Engineering, but it had no suitable builting.

herry and Expendence, but it use he surveits outlying, it is much appearing, and no endowed professorship. It is now proposed to raise a fund audicient to maintain the school of a much more extended scale, so that it may give unition of an elevated character in engineering chemistry, sgripulture, metallurgy, mining. and other practical branches, as well as in the higher de-partments of pure-colutes. Such a school, if established as cottemplated, would not alter the existing arrange-ments of the College proper. It would be on an in-copendent basis, like the Law, Medical and Theologic cars thesis, receiving as pupils these who have graduated or these who do not wish to pursue a calleg

The in pertance of this scheme will render interest-The in periance of the scheme will render interesting not only to the friends of the College, but to all levers of science, a full report of Professor Dana's discourse. His subject was "Science and Schools of Science, and the manner in which it was discussed was wor'dy of the emisent learning and profound precised wisdom of the cistinguished professor.

After almoing to the varied associations a wakened in the ninds of the graduates on their returning to their Alma Mater, Mr. Dana referred to the special interest which is naniested in the College itself, and to the question universally seked: How is it with this moved institution? Does it show signs of growth, o is change here viewed as only a step to varid destruc-tion? He then touched upon various points which illustrate the steady progress of the College, and its sympathy with the operand movement of the world around. Amerg these he colled particular attention to the manner in which the Natural Sciences are re-varided in the College, and expecially to the plan for garded in the Colege, and especially to the plan for recognizing their importance in a special school. To give some secount of this University feature in education is the object of this scoress.

But the claims of science are not yet so generally samited or understood as to need no advocate, and therefore, said the speaker, I first ask your attention to some consideration on all sanits.

o some considerations on this subject.

The first recorded words that fell on the human ear

The first recorded words that fell on the human ear were "Repletish the earth, subdue it, and have do"mitten over every living thing." Man long obeyed
the command in bridling the brute races; but how
hittle clee cid he do! The world remained a scaled
brok. The ancients did at length build magnificent
temples and pile up cyclopean rocks into walls and
pyramine. They educed profound systems of phyleoophy, but in their attempts to convrol nature, they
how he had been but mere physical force. Not
even one of the four so-celled elements was brought
ander subjection. urder subjection.

The peaker then dwelt at some longth upon the progress of modern science. As an illustration be to be Electricity, and traced in a graph's manner in "subjection" by man, beginning with the twicting of Galvari's frog and the construction of Volta's pile of Galvall's for and the construction of Volta's pile, and coming down to its present applications in the telegraph, electro-pating, electro-typing, autronomical registers, electric clocks, &cc.

The mosal and religious bearings of Sciences were rest cwelt upon the charges of infield tendencies being eloquettly refuted and the influence of the study of God's work being forcibly exhibited.

Prof. Dans, after this introduction of which but a

Prof. Dans, after this introduction of which but a neager outline has been given, remarked that if the c'aims of science were so great, schools of science were of the highest importance. An account wa given of the number and variety of such schools in Germany, France, Russia, and other countries

Europe.

"There are certainly some things," he added, "in which we are not ahead of the world. And shall we not lock abread and learn wisdom?"

It is well known that to meet the demands of the It is well known that to meet the demands of the age and secure increase, broad plans and large capital are required. So in educational institutions, and lake these of which we speak, two or three professors may do something, but a small school will only creep along and be crushed by rivals. We shall find, however, a different result if the school expand to an efficient size; if it become a place where the agriculturist, the mechanic, the chemist, the architect and engineer, and in acquiring all that science can teach.

The theoret cal and practical should go together at con a soule of magnitude sufficient to produce sults of value. Let each one whose pursuits have the arts or sciences compute what his special can the arts or sciences compute what his special can and the decision will surely be that we need for all cincry a great institution—something corresponding to the country in its extent and enterprise.

A memon's consideration will help us to complete working of such a system of education.

Firstly—The instruction in view will open a via range of University education to those who have at the requisite Latin and Greek to pursue the collection.

the requisite Latin and Greek to pursue the collecture.

Secondly—It will make proficients in the space to secondly—It will make proficients in the space to par ments, fitted for stations of responsibility, were the save acquired that wide range of principles and a milierity with their workings which will render for a tool in their hands

Thirdly: Such an institution will furnish men the to teach and spread sound knowledge are my used to teach and spread sound knowledge are my used to teach and spread sound knowledge are my used to teach and spread to the same will be such that the second the same will be a spread to the same will be a spread only in besten paths, us open numberless channels of labor almost usoccupied.

Prof. Data there explained the origin and green character of the scientific school councided with Yu. College, alluded to the progress which had been made. College, alluded to the progress which had been made in the new endowment, and closed with the following

appeal: GENTLEMEN OF THE ALUMNI: The plantis before gentlemen of the Alunni: The plants before you. It bears its own evid-noe that in the will of he men and the breach of her arms, Yale is determined a be up to the times. The desire is manifest that the College, as it now stands, shall not longer mark the limit of American training in art or science, but the higher paths be laid out and broader fields surveyed and occupied.

big her paths be laid out and broader fields surveyed and occupied.

Notwiths anding the clouds about our pointiend has zor, we believe that America, free America, is to be the hope of the world—that she will yet take the sad among the nations in population, we cath, education he revolence, and all that accorns humanity. And in this growing nation we see our revered Alma Mate great also, unexcelled; in the number of her student beyond every other; in active interest in the welfare of her youths—but we would not beast. The first university in the learing nation of the globe—dare we hope it? Why not let it so be? Why not have here, in the land of genial influences beneath these soble close is that seem a realization of the classic studies of Greece, but where a higher philosophy than that of Sacrates—the philosophy that centers in Christ our characters. Greece, but where a higher panesony than that of Secrates—the philosophy that centers in Chief or chiefest glory—is the pervacing spirit; why not have here the American University, where Not sets laws shall be taught in all their full ers, and intellectual cal-time reach in highest limit! The affluence of Nature should be our model, and if so, the greater the glory to this seat of learning, and the vaster the blessing to on convex and the world. country and the world.

CONSIDERATIONS FOR THE DOUBTING AS TO THE FUTURE OF OUR COUNTRY. FROM AN OLD-LINE WHIG.

To The Editor of The N. V. Tribuna

Sin: An important crisis will call forth latest pa triotism. I have faith that there is in this country much of that noble virtue which will not fail to be enhibited when some great occasion demands it. Although in our palmy times of peace and prosperity there has seemed to be a Cartbegenian spirit pervada the great mass of our citizens -a devotion to private gain and unconcern about public affairs, except so far a they had a direct bearing upon the profits of business, a public enemy would, I doubt not, awaken an energy of resistance worthy the descendants of Revolutionary

An open attempt at the subversion of our Goversment by domestic usurpation would unite our country. men in a stern array of thoughtful, unshrinking men, not dependent upon the leadership of a few spirits, but having individuality of patriotism, though bleader into concert of action by a common purpose.

In this respect our nation is distinctive from every other that ever existed The English, in the reign of Charles I , were nearest to us in the parallel, but the poble Parliament of 1640 and the " model" army us

der Fairfax and Cromwell were but part of the nation.

When the conflict arose between Presbyterians and Independents, it was found that the true friends of liberty, 'he men who have done the work of overthrowing a tyrappical Government, were but a misority even of the Parliamentary party. It was found mente to leave to the people the free election of a new Parhenent. Prelacy would again have been established under a new form, more intolerant than that which had preceded it, and an aristocratic tyraccy more cpp essive than the autocracy which Charles had attempted But in this country the people are much more largely composed of inteligent and right mind d men We are not indeed alrogether homogen cour; there is a large foreign element requiring timand experience in order to become assimilated to the older stock. Such, too, is the imperfection of everythire hamen, even in our own native population, the we must allow for a large intermixture of depraved habits, fatal alike to private worth and public virtue. But, making due abowance for all these, it may sill vidual character which has never been surpassed.

There is virtue epough to resist open aggression But a crisis sometimes occurs not heralded by any note of alarm. Au insidious policy may be stealfaily undermuting the fabric of a government uneberved, except by a watchful segmenty, which is not an attribute of popular sovereignty. We may be sacrificed by a corrupt partizan combination which, by deep laid plans and smeeter devices long pursued, may obtain the mastery of public affairs, and under false pretenses violate the principles of our Constitution and corrupt the public mind, or, for unhallowed purposes, reckleady involve the country in conflict with other nations, xjosit g thereby our commercial prosperity, and even ur Liberty itself to the peril of military violence.

It cannot admit of doubt that a crisis now exists in our national affairs which is portentous of evil. The danger is that the extent of that evil may not be fully measured by public apprehension Our Government is said to be one of compromise. We are told that in the administration of the government there is perpetual need of conciliation to keep in harmony the jarreng components of our Confederacy; and this is a sound principle which I would not gainsay. But the very necessity of concoliation calls for the greater outtion against eacrificing what is essential to the very existence of the Government while sceking to avoid a temporary infraction of public quiet.

There was a compromise between Northern and Southern States in the first Confederacy against British opposes on. The quota of men and money to be contributed by each was graduated by population, but with a discrimination in favor of the South of counting three-fifths only of the slave populationone-half was claimed by the Southern representatives; was finally compromised at three-fifths.

By some strange perversion bitherto not sufficiently explained, this tractional allorment, which might have been proper in respect to supplies to be farnished, was with con paratively little discussion, adopted into the Constitution of 1789 as the basis of representation in Corgress. H the plan prevaited suich was advo. ested by some members of the Convention, of leaving the collecting of the revenues to the States, and each to contribute in the proportion of population as theretofore, to the support of the Federal Government, there would have been some ground for making the representation in similar proportion. But by these two compromises the Southern States first bad a lighter burden of contribution, while the representation of all the States was qual; and then a larger representation when the burden of contribution had alrogether opened, or, rather, when the revenue of the Government was it a vestly increased ratio levied from the westth of the Northern S area. The quots required under the frat compromise was never in fact for ashed by all the Stater. Massachuretts and Connecticut alone made up the amount required of them; all the others were cefici-nt and the four Southern States must deficient

of all. Yet it was a true spirit of patriotism which then retusted the representatives of the several States. No invidious complaints were uttered-the forces and money raised to New England were largely employed in the d-ferme of those States who had failed in the r contributions; and it was right, for the can e was one-it was the defense of the whole country. But when, under the Federal Constitution of 1789, it was